JUSTIFIES DETAILS OF GREAT CAMPAIGN

Says He Desired to Go on First Expe dition, but Was Prevented-Suggests Changes in Organizations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.4-The report of Major General Miles, commanding the United States army, was made public today by direction of Secretary Alger. The keynote of the report is found in one of the opening sentences, where it is said:

"The military operations during the year have been extraordinary, unusual and exa statement which is fully borne eral Miles shows have made the military history of the year 1898 the most remark-

able since the end of the civil war. In point of interest the document divide naturally into four chapters, for while brief allusion is made to such matters as the milltary expeditions to Alaska, interest natu rally centers in the portion which treats of the war with Spain. Under this general head, the report deals with the plans of campaign of the war preparations, with the Santiago campaign, with General Miles' opcrations in Porto Rico and lastly, with the important changes in existing organizations which are-in General Miles' opinion-neces sary to make the army an effective weapon for the defense of the country. There is an entire absence of any evidence of direct criticism, though certain sentences in the report are italicized, in an apparent desire to justify previously expressed plans of de- mand." tails of the campaigns, and, where it deals with events, the document is largely made up of a quotation of official dispatches. Lacked Equipment for Large Army

Treating of the war, General Miles begins with a statement of the unpreparedness of the country, showing how the vast equipment left by the million soldiers of the civil war had been dissipated or had become obsolete until the tentage, transportation and camp equipage were insufficient for any important military operation. He recounts the legislation of congress just prior to the war, looking to the increase of the army, and cites his own recommendation on April 9 that 40,000 men be provided for coast defense and reserve; that the regular army be increased and 10,000 immunes recruited, making a force of 162,597 men which, with 50,000 native auxiliaries, he considered sufficient. Such a force, properly equipped, he believed to be better than a large force partly equipped. In the letter containing this recommendation he

"I also recommend that at least twenty two regiments of infantry, five regiments of cavalry and the light artillery be mobifized and placed in one large camp, where they can be carefully and thoroughly inspected, fully equipped, drilled, disciplined and instructed in brigades and divisions and prepared for war service." He further asked "for 50,000 volunteers to make up an army of 150,000 soldiers for offensive operations in Cuba, the whole force to be fully equipped, leaving the state troops to defend the coasts and for a reserve."

April 15 he wrote Secretary Alger as follows. "I have the honor to submit the forlowing: That in my judgment the available force of the regular army should be mo bilized in the best and most available health ful position in the Department of the Gulf. I suggest Chickamauga park on account of its altitude and advantages for preparing command for the serious requirements of actual warfare."

He also dwelt upon the importance of the most perfect equipment in all branches, artillery, engineering and medical, with supplies for six months and equipment for

Problem Was a Naval One.

General Miles says in his report that in the beginning the war problem was purely a naval one and he was convinced that should our navy prove superior the position of the Spanish army in Cuba would be rendered untenable with a minimum loss of life and treasure to the United States. Says

There were two most serious obstacles to be avoided-one was placing an army on the island of Cuba before our navy controlled the Cuban waters and the other was putting an army in the island at a time when a large number of men must die from the diseases that have prevailed in that country, according to all statistics, for the last 100 years."

He pointed out in a letter to the secretary of war the dangers, enclosing a communication from Surgeon General Sternberg, and urged that the Spanish be merely harassed damaged during the rainy, unhealthy seeson, while the navy was demonstrating its superiority, and the volunteers were being

equipped. In that letter he says: 'I also assert the belief I have entertained from the first, that we could secure the surrender of the Spanish army in the island of Cuba without any great sacrifice of life." In this letter, which is attached, Dr.

Guiteras is cited in support of the recommendation to delay the army movement in Cuba, and it is said that aside from disease, the United States troops would have to cope with 80,000 Spanish troops, the remnant of 214,000, which troops had become acclimated, and were equipped with 183,000 guns. There was still time, he said, to put 18,000 regular be landed in Cuba with safety. In order that the volunteers should be speedily made efficient on April 26, General Miles wrote the secretary of war that they should be encamped for sixty days in their respective states and disciplined and equipped and their officers instructed, which is all important,

he said, to health and efficiency. "This preliminary work should be done before the troops leave their states," wrote General Miles. In his report he adds this:

"Congregating tens of thousands of men, many of whom were not uniformed and scarcely any properly equipped, in great camps away from their states, rendered it ult for them to be properly supplied with food, cooking utensils, camp equipage, blankets, tentage, medical supplies, transportation, etc., and was to a great extent the cause, in my judgment, of the debilitating effect upon the health and strength of the men who were otherwise in good physical condition. The material necessary to clothe and equip large armies was not even manufactured at that time and the consequent condition of the troops for weeks and months was injurious to the commands in many

The report recites orders made by him dated May 25, prescribing the proper equipment of the different commands which General Miles says were delayed in publication from May 16 until that date.

Orders are referred to the sending of the regulars to New Orleans, Tampa and Mobile to begin the invasion of Cuba; for the gathering of troops at Chickamauga and for the movement of 70,000 troops on Cuba, but "none of these movements on Cuba materialized." he says. "The want of proper equipment and ammunition rendered the movement impracticable."

Philippine Expedition a Success. At this point there is a brief digression where in a paragraph General Miles refers | his as organized and equipped and conducted

as being successful in every way.

ARMY OPERATIONS FOR A YEAR the military situation.

He resumes the report with an account of the dispatch of General Shafter's expedition, saving: "I desired to go with this command." His exact request on this point as telegraphed from headquarters at Tampa

desire to go with this army corps, or to ing before immediately organize another and go with to join this and capture position No. 2. Now that the military is about to be used, I believe it should be continued with every energy, making the most judicious disposition of it to accomplish the desired result." He also stated: "This expedition has been delayed through no fault of anyone connected with it. It contains the principal part of the army, which for intelligence and efficiency is not excelled by any body of troops on earth." The telegram was dated June 5. The day following Secretary Alger

"This enterprise is so important that I

telegraphed in reply: "The president wants to know the earliest moment you can have an expeditionary force ready to go to Porto Rico large enough out by the long rectual of events which Gen- to take and hold that island without the force under General Shafter." General

Miles' response was: "In ten days."

Transports Unsuitable. He next speaks of the unsuitability of the transports, which were merchant freight steamers, and of the accumulation of troops and supplies at Tampa, crowding the facilitics there and causing great delay. Finally the Santiago expedition sailed on June 14 and General Miles quotes an order issued by him to General Shafter, directing the latter to make a number of inquiries to be certain whether every possible provision had been made for the transports, for the supply of rations, hospital supplies, wagons, landing boats, etc., winding up: "I would suggest that thorough attention be required to every detail in order to insure perfect order in the disembarking of your com-

His Plan of Campaign

June 24 General Miles submitted to the secretary of war a written plan of campaign. Briefly stated, the points were: That provision be made for the reception of at least 30,000 Spanish prisoners; that after capturing Santiago some deep water ports be taken on the north coast of Cuba; that Nuevitas be captured and that 15,000 cavalry and some light artillery and a small body of infantry be sent to Puerto Principe, in the interior, and they move toward Havana, This at once movement will occupy the time until September 30; the troops would be in the most healthy part of Cuba during the rainy season and the prisoners could be used in roadmaking. Should a Spanish force be advanced to Villa Clara, the entire United States army could be thrown between that point and Havana; the Spanish army could be divided and be beaten in detail. Should that plan be rejected, then, after capturing Santiago, the entire force should be removed to the western end of the island and a campaign made against Havana.

General Miles next recites an order to bimself from Secretary Alger "to organize an expedition for operation against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico." The italics are his own. From the order dated June 26 it appears that an expedition was to be organized under the immediate command of General Brooke for such movement. The command under General Shafter, or such part as could be spared from the work in hand, was to join the foregoing expedition and, reads the order, "you will command the forces thus united in person."

Capture of the Isle of Pines. General Miles at this point mentions a project he had conceived at that time fo the capture of the island of Pines, which was a smuggling base for supplying food to Havana, and the harbor of Nipe, on the north coast, as a coaling and a refuge station for the navy. Continuing, he says:

The yellow fever at this time had broke out in Mississippi and it was feared it might spread over the southern states. The safety of the military camps was then a matter of great importance and after consulting with e sent to Mount Vernon, Ala., which has been a refuge for the garrisons on the gulf for many years; also to Miami, on the east coast of Florida, another place of refuge. and also to Fernandina, Fla., in order to isolate the troops as much as possible from railroad centers, where they would be likely to become infected by the traveling public I also recommended that a portion of the troops at Chickamauga be sent to Fernan dina and also to Porto Rico and at the same time suggested that troops be stationed in the Lodden and Shenandoah valleys, in the vicinity of Antietam, and on Long Island sound. These recommendations were in order to avoid overcrowding the larger camps at Chickamauga and Camp Alger.

Sought Co-Operation of Garcia. Some correspondence is included at this point, to show that General Miles had sought the co-operation of General Garcia to harass the Spanish troops and prevent reinforce ments getting into Santiago, which the Cuban general readily promised, regarding General Miles' request as orders. Coming to the operations against Santiago the re-United States troops and quotes Shafter's the dispatches, describing the loss of the give their allegiance to the new order of The site for the hospital at Fernandina army and the appeal to Admiral Sampson to force the barbor entrance, all of which has been already published in General Shafter's report. General Miles' own telegram of congratulation is also men, winding up as follows: "I expect to be with you within one week with strong rein-

forcements." General Shafter's response was that h was master of the situation, could hold the enemy for any length of time, and added: "I am delighted to know that you are coming that you may see for yourself the obstacles which this army has overcome. My only regret is the great number of gallant souls who have given their lives for our country's cause."

Then follows Shafter's dispatch to Adjutant General Corbin on July 4, saying Santiago could be taken in a few hours i Sampson would force an entrance. If the army alone was to do it he would require 15,000 troops. General Miles says that on receipt of these communications it was decided that he should immediately go to Santiago with reinforcements. He purposed landing on the west side of the harbor to open the entrance or take the Spanish in

the rear. Meeting of Sampson and Miles.

Arriving off Santiago Admiral Sampson ame on board the Yale and cordially acquiesced in the plan. Next he went ashore and opened communication with Shafter, who said he had enough troops on the east side. Orders were given to land Miles' reinforcements. General Miles says that after consulting next morning personally with General Shafter the latter sent a communication to General Toral, saying the commanding general of the American army had arrived in his camp with reinforcements "and that we desired to meet him between the lines at any time agreeable to him. He replied that he would see us at 12 o'clock the following day. That evening I became apprised of the fact that negotiations regarding a surrender had been pending between the commanding general and Spanish commander, but no definite conclu-

sions had been reached." The yellow fever had broken out among the United States troops and General Miles cabled to Washington, suggesting that it was a case where discretionary authority should be granted. He tells how he (Miles) with staff. General Shafter and others met to General Merritt's Philippine expedition. Toral and he (Miles) told the latter that his government was determined to capture or destroy the Spanish force if it took 50,000 men; that he himself had sufficient reintribute to the brilliant exploit of Lieuten- forcements to do it and that we offered steamer Westmeath, from Hamburg to Mon- on the boat excepting the ordinary rations, ants Rowan and Whitney, who secretly ex- him liberal terms, naming them, and giving treal, which was abandoned.

appeal General Miles extended this time mit until 12 o'clock noc

The report continues: ortion of the siding along the trenches from right to left, I returned to General Shafter's headquarters. Refore reaching that point received the following cablegram from Washington in reply to mine of the even-

"WASHINGTON, July 13 .- (Received 2:45 p. m.)-Major General Miles: You may ac cept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, the officers retaining their side arms. The officers and men after parole to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted, then assault, unless it your judgment an assault would fail. Con sult with Sampson and pursue such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon Matter should be settled promptly. (Signed) "R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War," This left the matter entirely to my discre

tion-to accept surrender, order an assault Then follows an account of the negotiations with General Toral for the surrender. Shafter and the officers of his command are He went to Cuba with the army of occupacommended "for their tenacity, fortitude and courage, in overcoming almost impos-

sible obstacles " General Miles gave orders for the separa tion of the fever-infected troops. Included in these orders is a cablegram from Secre tary Alger, dated July 14, as follows:

Care of the Troops. The conditions are such, on account of vel ments of troops to Santiago to cease. arranging transportation of 25,000 men for Porto Rico. As soon as matters are settled in Santiago. I think you had tion. Yellow fever breaking out in camp at Santiago will, I fear deprive you of your forces there; however, that can be deter-mined later. As soon as Santiago falls the troops must all be put in camp as comfort-able as they can be made and remain, I suppose, until the fever has had its run. It is the most difficult problem to solve, but we are sure you and General Shafter. the aid of the surgeons in charge, will do

General Miles replied that he had antici nated the advice as to the troops and would nsult with Sampson at to rendezvousing the troops at Porto Rico er an adjacent island. He also telegraphed General Henry at Siboney and Admiral Sampson that the enemy had surrendered. He added that there was some delay in the final capitulation owing to disagreement over the disposition of the Spanish small arms.

Returning to Siboney, which he partially burned, he received the news of the final surrender, upon which he sent renewed congratulations and gave further instructions as to the care of the troops, including some recommendations by Chief Surgeon Green leaf and other medical officers. He also directed General Shafter to make daily reports to headquarters of conditions. This message called forth the exchange of telegrams which were published at the time and which refer to Shafter's telegram denying Miles authority to supersede him, followed by Miles' denial. Then follow some telegrams instructing General Shafter to remove his soldiers to high ground and notifying Secretary Alger that in his (Miles') opinion if this movement into the mountains did not check the fever, then the only way to save a large portion of the command would be to ship them to a point on the New England coast to be chosen by the surgeon

general. Porto Rican Campaign.

The history of the Santiago campaign practically ends at this point and the report treats next of Porto Rico. General Miles on July 14 had cabled Secretary Alger that was important to go direct to Port Fajardo, Cape San Juan. He was anxious to proceed as rapidly as possible, and after some delay authority was granted and he started. The story of that successful campaign is well known and the report adds nothing to the general knowledge except to clear up the change of destination of the first expedition, which was so puzzling at

the time. General Miles writes that he had been anxiously looking for several days before lighters that had been ordered, but none arrived. He still hoped to meet them in the Windward passage en route to Porto Rico. He knew that his cablegram had passed over foreign cables and regarded it as neces. sary to deceive the enemy as to his destination. Therefore in the absence of his landing launches and lighters he considered the advisability of finding a safe harbor and capturing the necessary appliances from the He conferred by letter and signa with Captain Higginson, in command of the naval convoy, and decided to land at Guanica, as the enemy had doubtless become aware of the original destination, and then to move on Ponce. Captain Higginson accepted the change of plan, a vessel was

of base to the approaching reinforcements. The little Gloucester went shead and forced the entrance into Guanica and soon the entire expedition was landed in Porto Rico and began its successful campaign. A detailed report is given of the various port tells briefly of the landing of the skirmishes, battles and captures on the islands, proclamations are quoted whereby telegraphic accounts of the battle of El General Miles appealed successfully to the Caney. The report quotes the remainder of disaffected element among the inhabitants to

> Of this nineteen days' campaign General Miles says:

what might have occasioned serious loss to achieve in any other way. The loss on the enemy in killed, wounded and captured was nearly ten times our own, which was only three killed and forty wounded. Thus the island of Porto Rico became a part of the United States.

He mentions by name specially the officer of his staff and the general officers engaged not go farther in his quest. Dr. Connor and recommends a small list of officers for promotion and brevets.

Remarkable Aspects of the War.

Generalizing upon results the report adds "It is gratifying to record that during the var not a single defeat has been met and not a prisoner, color, gun or rifle has been captured by the enemy. In this respect the war has been most remarkable and perhaps unparalleled.

"Under all circumstances and in spite of many most trying difficulties the troops have maintained the fortitude of the American honor and the honor of their

General Miles closes his report with some earnest recommendations for the improvenent of the military service. He trusts the experience of the last few months will be valuable to the people and to the government. The value of coast defenses, he says, has been proven and the system should be completed without delay. favors the adoption of a standard of strength for the army to meet the country's growth and suggests that it be one soldier for every 1,000 of population, yielding a force of 62. 579. While this force is already provided for, unfortunately the authorizing act requires the army to be reduced to its former inadequate basis on the termination of the

General Miles, in conclusion, recommends the authorization of an auxiliary force of native troops in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, to be officered by United States army officers and not exceeding two so? for 1,000 population of the islands. and all these increases he urges should be made at once, as they are of vital impor-

Crew Gets Safely Home MONTREAL, Nov. 10 .- Cape Magdalen reports that the steamer Montevidean has passed in, having on board the crew of the

plored Cuba and Porto Rico and ascertained Toral until daylight to decide. Upon Toral's STORY OF WOUNDED MAJOR

After thoroughly examining the entire Commission Informed that Sick Were Given All Possible Attention.

ATTENDANTS DID THE BEST THEY COULD

No Hardships Were Undergone Except Those Unavoidable in Rigorous Campaign-Malarial Polsoning Was General.

DETROIT, Nov. 10 .- The western section of the War Investigating commission today began an examination of witnesses at the Hotel Cadilla. Major A. W. Corliss of the Seventh United States infantry was the first witness. During the war the major was in camp at Chickamauga and Tampa. tion, was wounded at the battle of El Caney and returned to New York on the transport Seneca. At El Caney he sald his men were supplied with a fair quantity of rations, but there was some growling. After being injured the major was an inmate o several Cuban hospitals, and in all of them he says he fared well.

"There were two contract surgeons on the

Seneca," said Major Corliss, "but they could not get any thermometers or any delicacies Most of the supplies were obtained at the last moment, I think from the Relief. There was one nurse on board. Miss Jennings." Dr. Conner-Do you know whether any effort was made by those medical officers to secure supplies, except from the Relief? Major Corliss-I do not. The Relief was asked to furnish a certain amount of drugs when it was discovered that there was not a sufficient quantity on board the Seneca. The men were fairly well taken care o notwithstanding the scarcity of supplies.

Promptly Nails a Lie.

General Dodge read a statement reported to have been made by a soldier of the Seventh regiment, to the effect that positions as corporal were readily obtained by paying stipulated price.

"That is a lie." responded Major Corliss. First Lieutenant O. B. Rosenbaum quartermaster of the Seventh infantry in Cuba, said that from the time it left Tamps campaign. Witness' command returned to Montauk on the Yucatan and was well taken care of, according to his testimony.

Captain Charles Booth, Seventh infantry estified he returned with three odd companies aboard the auxiliary cruiser Prarie which had accommodations for carrying troops. There were no regular nurses aboard and the two doctors, witness considered, were young and inexperienced and hardly qualified to cope with the conditions, especially as one of them was ill. Captain Booth said the men were all in such miserable condition from malarial poisoning on reaching Montauk that their stomachs would retain nothing.

Dr. Charles B. Nancede, surgeon of the Thirty-third Michigan volunteers, testified in regard to conditions as he had observed them at Camp Alger, Siboney and Montauk. Excepting in reference to water, he thought the site of Camp Alger satisfactory. In his judgment, the regimental medical officers were competent as a class. He commended as satisfactory the care of the wounded during and after the Santiago fights. Questioned by Dr. Connor as to whether

Major Appel, surgeon in charge of medical work and supplies at Siboney, fully attended to his duties. Dr. Nancede replied that there was great delay in transferring the sick and wounded from the hospitals to the ships. They had much difficulty, he said, in finding Dr. Appel, who stayed aboard the hospital ship Olivette.

Medical Officers Had Much to Do. Witness said that the sick suffered especially in the early part of the campaign the medical officers. The fault was not so much the lack of doctors, but lack of proper assignment and management of the whole.

Asked as to the efficiency of the division as compared to the regiment system of hos pitals, the witness stated that in his opinion the division hospital was all right in dealing with regular troops, but that with volunteers there should be more than one surgeon with each regiment. Said he:

"I saw at Montauk no willful neglect, but I did notice inconveniences and discomforts consequent upon the lack of division of labor and responsibility. Interference from friends and relatives was a great source of trouble and I think caused the furloughing of a great many patients from the hospitals be sent to San Juan to give word of the change | fore they were well enough to be removed." Dr. Lawrence D. Knowles of Three Rivers, major surgeon of the Thirty-second Michigan volunteers, was heard in reference to the hospitals at Tampa and Fernandina. Palmetto Beach at Tampa was not regarded by him as a good site, chiefly on account of the soil. He also said that at times the were short on medical supplies at Tampa "Fernandina." said Dr. Knowles, "was, in my judgment, a charming place for a camp.

regard as a proper one." Dr. Connor read from a report of an inspection of the Fernandina hospital August The success of the enterprise was largely due to the skill and good generalship of the officers in command of the different di-18 and called attention to the criticism that brigades. Strategy accomplished sprinkled with chloride of lime and with bichloride of mercury when they could get it and after that were thoroughly boiled. He admitted the truth of the inspector's reporthat the number of nurses was totally inadequate. He had made requisitions to the chief surgeons of the corps, Dr. Henley, for more nurses, but he admitted that he did asked why he did not write or wire the surgeon general of the army on the subject. The witness replied that if he did not have any better success than he had had in applying for lime it would have been of no

Rev. Helen Stuart Richards of Boston testified as to the condition of the hospitals an increase of \$6,918, or 26 per cent over the at Camp Thomas where she voluntarily helped care for the soldiers from June 9 to August 4 by permission of General Brooke.

Unsightly Hospital Figures.

"In the Second division, Third corps, hospital I would mention the general dirt and disorder, the lack of quiet, the absence of disinfectants and the horrible stench. Tents were frequently filthy. The patients were very infrequently bathed. Some with high fevers were never bathed, not even having shale in the Chippewa Indian trouble in their necks and arms sponged. I found patlents with their eyes, nostrils and mouths full of horrible flies. Mosquito netting was there, but it was not always in use; there was utter neglect to put the mocquito netting down where it would relieve the men My opinion is that the nurses were incompetent, but that is not strange, perhaps, in view of the fact that they were taken from the ranks.'

"That is the only way they could be pro vided under the army regulations," said Dr. Connor. Mrs. Richards said she could not state my special incident evidencing neglect on

the part of any doctor in the hospital. Captain George S. Young, Company H Seventh United States infantry, testified to having returned from Cuba on board the not any such food as sick people could eat. flict with the law.

The commission tonight listened to four witnesses, Michigan volunteers, but neithe of them gave very material evidence. Early omorrow morning the three commissioners will leave Detroit in General Dodge's private car and will reach Washington Saturday morning.

JOINT COMMISSION MEETS

Will Resume at Once Consideration of International Questions for Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Nev. 10.-The Anglo-American joint high commission began its sessions here today, having adjourned its early sessions at Quebec to meet at Washington after the elections. It was the first gathering of the commissioners, collectively, in Washington. The absentees today were Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies, who are detained at Quebec, and T. J. Coolidge of Massachusetts.

The preliminary gathering today was in the diplomatic room of the State department, where, after an exchange of greet ings, the commission was welcomed by Secretary Hay, who accompanied the members to the White House where they were presented to the president.

The business session followed at the commission's commodious quarters which comprise a floor of the Arlington hotel annex. The meeting today was mainly for the pur pose of adopting the general plan of business to be followed here. The commission except a little malted milk and cereals. did not hold an afternoon session, but a commission consisting of Lord Herschel, Sir Richard Cartwright and Messrs. Dingley and Kasson was in session. Owing to Mr Kasson's official position as reciprocity commissioner, and the prominence of Mr. Dingley in tariff affairs, it was inferred that this committee was working on th question of reciprocity.

> PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS. Survivors of the Civil War Remem

bered by the Government. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- (Special.)-Pensions have been granted as follows: Issue of October 29: Nebraska: Original—Ethan A. Hitchcock Norfolk, \$6. Additional—Charles McComsey

Hull, \$4 to \$6. Increase—Joseph Readhead Callaway, \$14 to \$17. Original widows, etc Callaway, \$14 to \$17. Original widows, etc.—Minors of John Dalling, Garrison, \$18. Inrease—Martha J. Tucker. Yutan, \$12. Iowa: Original—John W. Dunbar, Melrose 10wa: Original—John N. Pauser, \$6. Ad-\$8; William F. Melson, Rochester, \$6. Ad-Wilsond—Thomas Carson, Osceola, \$4 to \$6. until it reached Montauk Point on August ditional—Thomas Carson, Oscoola, \$4 to \$6; 28 the men fared fairly well throughout the Samuel F. Adair, Oasis, \$6 to \$8; Oliver Breose, Iconium, \$6 to \$12. Restoration— Myron E. Rowe, Iowa City, \$6. Renewal— John E. Holford, Hartley, \$8. Increase— John Smalley, Ashton. \$6 to \$12; William Kent, Lake View, \$6 to \$10; John L. Mathews, Newton, \$24 to \$30. Original widows, etc.—Mary Magnussen, Marshall town, \$12; Susannah Haskins, Strawberry

> Montana: Original - Benjamin Sweens Anaconda, \$8. Additional—Hugh Kearney, Butte, \$8 to \$12. Colorado: Original-John H. Buttorff, Fort Collins, \$6. Issue of October 28:

\$8; Sarah Wombacher,

Nebraska: Original—Thomas W. D. Har-ey, Omaha, \$8; Miles Zeutmyer, Schuyler, 12. Restoration and additional—Theodore sue-Myron C. Pope, Scotia, \$12.

Original-Franklin W. Dewey, Dee Moines, \$12; George A. Davenport, Chapin \$8. Renewal and supplemental—Hallowell Goddard, Comanche, \$10. Increase—Corn ius Coakley, Le Mars, \$12 to \$14; Temple Yeung, Corning, \$10 to \$17. Original wid-ows, etc.—Sarah C. Keyes, Berwick, \$8; Violetta Allen, Nashua, \$12; Melissa Hutchinson, Woodland, \$8; minors of George W. Clark, Des Moines, \$12; Amelia M. S. Hickok, Dubuque, \$12. Dakota: Original widows, etc .-

Phoebe J. Morrison, Armour, \$8. Colorado: Original—William P. Records, Leadville, \$12; Samuel L. Abbott, Golden, \$6. widows, etc .- Caroline Hayden,

MIKADO SELECTS A NEW CABINET Statesmen Who Will Direct the Des

tines of the Empire. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- The following is the complete list of the new cabinet of apan, completed on November 8; Mar quis Yamagata, prime minister; Count Mat sugata, minister of finance; Marquis Saigo minister of interior; Admiral Kabamaya minister of education; Viscount Aikio, min ister of foreign affairs; General Katsuri, minister of army; Viscount Yoshikawa minister of communication: Vice Admira Yamato, minister of navy; Mr. Kiyonect, minister of justice: Mr. Sone, minister o

commerce and agriculture. HEAVY SHORTAGE IN BEET CROP.

United States Will Have a Chance to Supply 375,000 Tons. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- Consul Britton at Nantes has made a report to the State department in regard to the beet sugar cultivation of Europe, from which it appears that the total estimate of the crop of the present season will fall 375,000 tons short of the production of raw sugar for last season. Holland is the only country in which an in-

News for the Army. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- (Special Tele gram.)-Leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William F. Schwan, quartermaster of the Third volunteer infantry, Seventh army corps, has been extended one month on

account of sickness. Leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Peter B. Cummings, Third Nebraska volunteer infantry, is extended eleven days on account of sickness.

Pays Off the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- (Special Telegram.)-Special Agent Jenkins, who disbursed \$150,000 to the Sissetons of South Dakota, has arrived here. He says the payment was made satisfactorily to the Indians, who have discharged some of their debts. He says their obligations still outstanding aggregate about \$350,000.

Postoffice Receipts. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- (Special Telegram.)-Postoffice receipts at Omaha for October, made public today, aggregate \$32,858.

corresponding month of 1897. Receipts at Des Moines, Ia., for October were \$19,552, against \$21,118 in October, 1897, decrease of \$1,566.

Marshal Must Make Showing. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- The attorney general has appointed M. H. Moyer, examiner of the Department of Justice, as the representative of that department in the investigation of published allegations regarding the conduct of Uinted States deputy mar-

Miles Will Dine in New York. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10,-General Miles and staff left this city today over the Baltimore & Ohio road for New York to attend a dinner given in his honor by the Union League club. The party will remain in New York until Sunday morning.

Report on Corn Yield. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- Agricultural department crop report estimates 24.8 bushels as the average yield per acre of

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Future of Trunk Line Committee. CHICAGO, Nov. 10 .- Executive officers of the western roads met here today to con-sider the future of the Western Trunk Line medical officer was detailed to go with the ship, but Dr. Lesser, a volunteer doctor from the Red Cross, was aboard and had before has such an unsatisfactory state of with him a pharmacist and eight Red Cross, where the maintenance of rates and never the maintenance of rates and never before has such an unsatisfactory state of women nurses. There was nothing to committee. The unelessness of continuing the association in its present shape was generally admitted. It has not been able to secure the maintenance of rates and never before has such an unsatisfactory state of women nurses. There was nothing to committee. The unelessness of continuing the association in its present shape was generally admitted. It has not been able to secure the maintenance of rates and never before has such an unsatisfactory state of women nurses. There was nothing to committee. The uselessness of continuing committee. women nurses. There was nothing to eat how far the roads could go in maintaining on the boat excepting the ordinary rations.

JOCKEY CLUB AMENDS RULES trail from Valdes to Copper River, which Racing Regulations Are Amended in

Several Cases-New Rules for Weight Allowances.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 .- A number of amendments to the rules of racing were adopted at the meeting of the Jockey club this afternoon. Following are the most important ones:

Rule 63-Amended by adding the following paragraph: "Entries and declarations by telegraph must be promptly confirmed in writing.

Rule 77-Scale of weights for age amended by reducing the weights for two and three miles six pounds, except the 2-year-olds, which remains unchanged.

Fourth paragraph amended to read: "Except in hardicaps and races where the conditions precisely state the contracts, fillies, 2 years old, shall be allowed three pounds and mares 3 years old and upwar1 shall be allowed five pounds before the arst of September and three pounds afterward; geldings shall be allowed three pounds.

Rule 80-Second paragraph amended to read that all apprentices may claim a fivepound alliance in all selling races, except selling handicaps, provided no horse carries less than eighty-four pounds.

Amendment is made to the third paragraph of rule 126, providing that the allowance of five pounds for apprentices must be claimed at the time of "naming the prices," instead of "at the time of entry. The amendment providing for the selection of stewards of the meeting of other than the Jockey club was voted on and

EVENTS ON THE RUNNING TRACKS.

Winners on Muddy Track at Latonia Furnish Good Sport. CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.-On account of the cold weather the attendance at Latonia was very small. The track was muddy, but the sport exciting. Results:

First race, six furlongs, selling: Corsalis won, Sorrow second, Purity third. Time: 1:20. Second race, five and one-half furlongs: Estabrook won, Jim second, Vinicus third. Estabrook won, Jim second, Vinicus third. Time: 1:15.
Third race, one mile, selling: Rarus won, Annie second, Hush third. Time: 1:50.
Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs, handicap: Great Bend won, Tom Collins second, Gibraltar third. Time: 1:15.
Fifth race, five and one-half furlongs: Rose Apple won, Schanken second, Miss Josephine third. Time: 1:14.
Sixth race, one mile, selling: Deyo won, Elusive second, Hampden third. Time: 1:49.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 10.—Weather cloudy, track muddy. Results:
First race, five and one-half furlongs, selling: Glen Albyn won, Mamle Callan sec-

ng: Glen Albyn won, Mamie Calla ond, John Boone third. Time: 1:12%. Second race, 2-year-old maidens, five fur-longs: Defiance won, Nellie O'Neill second, Royal Banner third. Time: 1:06½. Third race, one mile: Guide Rock won, Albert S second, Farm Life third. Time: Fourth race, seven furlongs, selling: Damocles won, Hallon second, Carlotta hird, Time: 1:36.

Damocles won, Hallon second, third. Time: 1:36.

Fifth race, seven furlongs, selling: Watercrest won, Hairpin second, Pinkey Potter third. Time: 1:32½.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Lakeside results: First race, five and one-half furlongs: Evelyn Byrd won, Easter Card second, Canace third. Time: 1:13½.

Second race, selling, one mile and seventy yards: Blue Dan won. Branch second, Mocha third. Time: 1:54.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile: Canova won, O'Connell second, King Bermuda third. Time: 1:19¼. Third race, three-quarters of a mue: Canova won, O'Connell second, King Bermuda third. Time: 1:1974.

Fourth race, selling, one mile and seventy yards: Hardly won, Locust Blossom second. Patron third. Time: 1:5234.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile: Gold Fox won, Bon'y Boy second, Queen of Song third. Time: 1:05.

Sixth race, selling, one mile and one-sixteenth: Swordsman won, Inconstancy second, Redskin third. Time: 1:57.

Foot Ball at Tecumseh. TECUMSEH, Neb., Nov. 10.—(Special.)— Result of yesterday's foot ball game be-tween the Pawnee City academy and the Tecumseh High school, 5 to 0 in favor of

Return of Surveying Party. SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 10.—Captain W.
R. Abercrombie, U. S. A., and his surveying party arrived today on the steam schooner Excelsior from Copper River, Alaska. The members of the party claim to have cut

does away with the dangerous trip over the glacier and shortens the distance sixty miles.

FIRE RECORD.

Extensive Tin Plate Works. JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 10.-An overturned kettle of grease caught fire in the Great Western Tinplate company's mill today Owing to the hurricane blowing the plant was in ashes in half an bour. The plant employed 275 skilled workmen. Loss, \$120,-000; Insurance, \$47,000. The output was 4,500 boxes weekly. The plant was considered one of the finest in the United States.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 10.-The large department store of J. W. Stewart was destroyed by fire today. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$40,000.

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